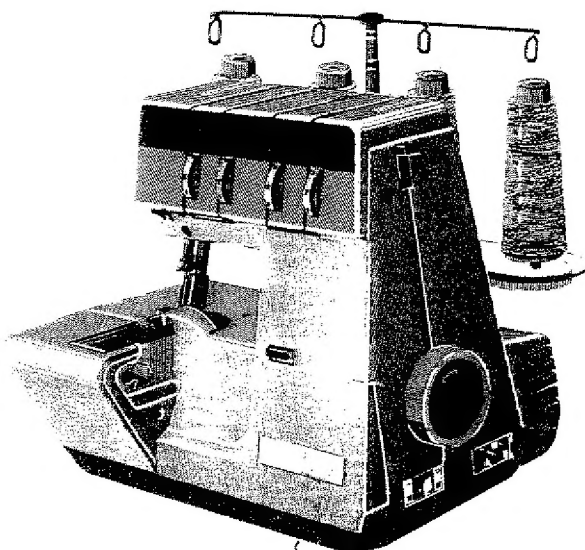


WHITE SUPER LOCK



MODEL NO.
734/734D

TWO NEEDLE, THREE OR
FOUR THREAD CONVERTIBLE
OVERLOCK MACHINE

INSTRUCTION
MANUAL



This booklet has been written for you, to help you use and enjoy fully your overlocking machine.

Before you start to use this machine, please take a few minutes to study this booklet. You will find it will be time well spent in understanding your machine.

If you have any questions regarding the use of your overlocking machine please do not hesitate to contact your dealer or ourselves.

WHITE SUPERLOCK SEWING MACHINE

Record in space provided below the Serial No. and Model No. of this appliance.

The Serial No. is located Rear of arm.

The Model No. is located Rear of arm.

Serial No. _____

Model No. _____

Retain these numbers for future reference.

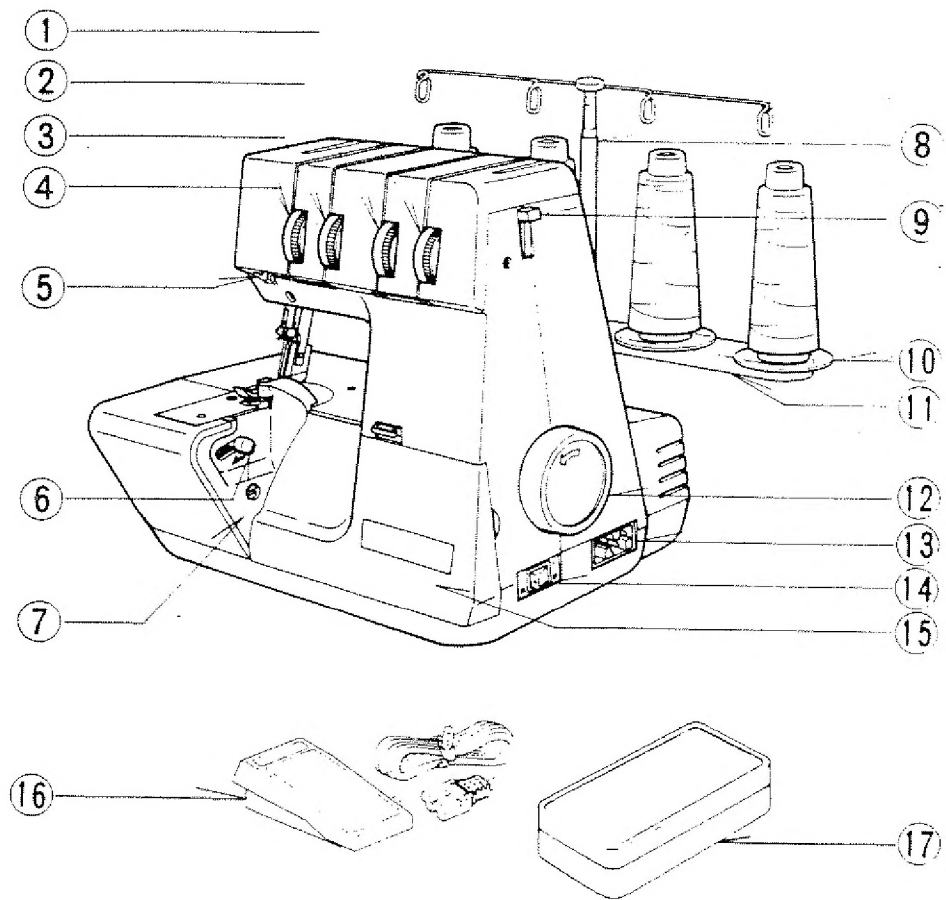
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.
Cleveland, Ohio 44111

TABLE OF CONTENTS

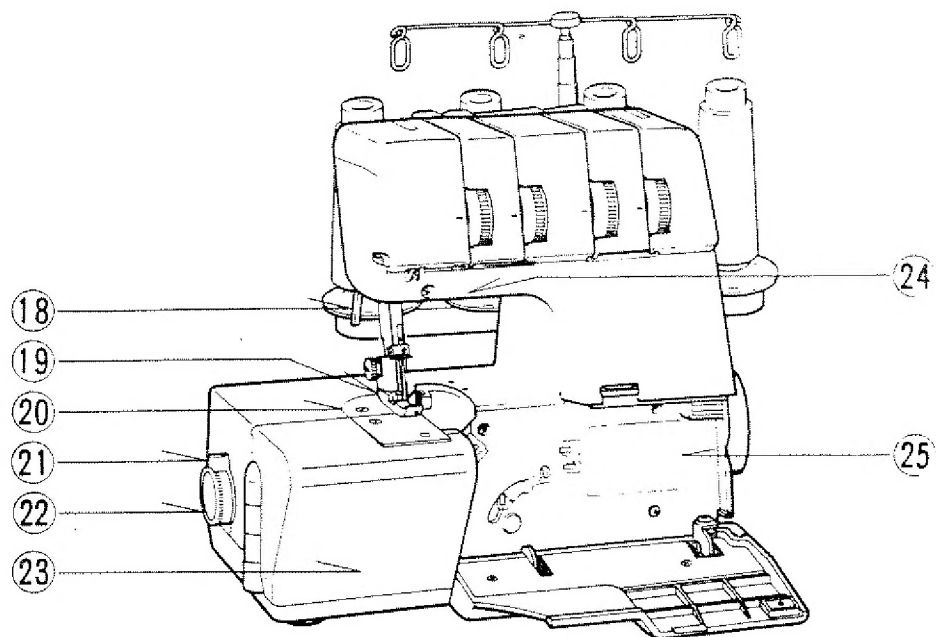
1. KNOWING YOUR MACHINE	
Identification chart	2 - 3
Parts list	4
Setting up your machine	5 - 6
Foot control, Power/light switch, Opening front cover, Opening and closing side cover, Adjusting machine balance	
Preparation for threading	6 - 9
Thread stand, Thread guide pole, Extension plates and spool holders, Spool caps, Spool nets, Fitting the needle(s), Needle, thread and fabric chart	
2. STARTING TO SEW	
Threading your machine	
Threading upper looper	10
Threading lower looper	11
Threading needles	12
Helpful hints	13
Replacing thread spools, Cutting needle thread(s)	
Testing stitch	14
Adjusting thread tensions	15 - 17
Adjusting stitch length	18
Differential feed	19
Positive differential feed	19
Negative differential feed	19
Setting differential feed	20
Adjusting overlock stitch width	21
Changing presser foot and needle plate	21 - 22
Machine adjustment chart for narrow and rolled hems	23
Basic techniques	
Turning outside corners	24
Turning curved edges	24
Removing stitches from fabrics	24
Corded overlock	25
Decorative effects	25
Pin tucks, Decorative braid	
Narrow and rolled hems	26
Differential feed applications	27
Puckering, Wavering, Gathering	
3. CARING FOR YOUR MACHINE	
Replacing moving cutter	28
Changing light bulb	28
Cleaning and oiling	29
4. CHECKING PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS	30
Specification of machine	30
5. OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES	31 - 33

1. KNOWING YOUR MACHINE

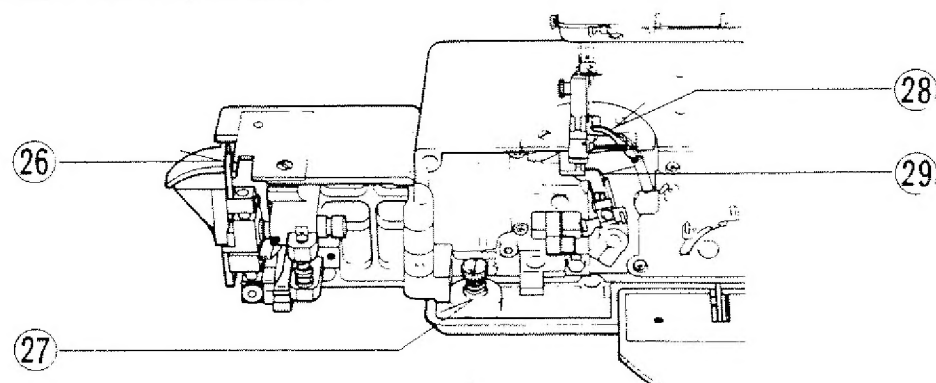
IDENTIFICATION CHART



- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Lower looper thread tension control | 10. Extension plate |
| 2. Upper looper thread tension control | 11. Spool pin base |
| 3. Right needle thread tension control | 12. Hand wheel |
| 4. Left needle thread tension control | 13. Plug connector socket |
| 5. Needle thread guide | 14. Light and power switch |
| 6. Release lever | 15. Front cover |
| 7. Protection cover | 16. Foot control |
| 8. Thread guide pole | 17. Accessory case |
| 9. Tension release lever | |



FRONT COVER OPENED



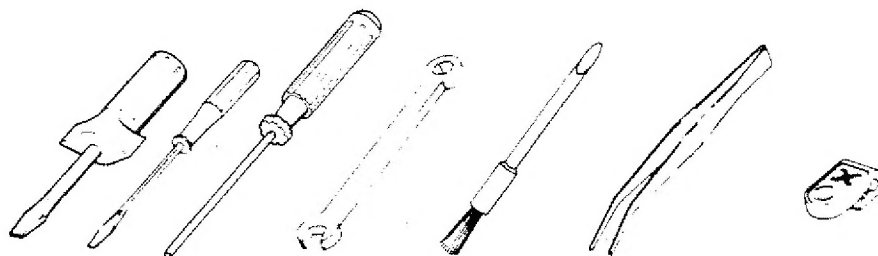
- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 18. Presser foot lever | 24. Sewing light |
| 19. Presser foot | 25. Threading chart |
| 20. Needle plate | 26. Moving cutter |
| 21. Differential feed control lever
(Model 734D only) | 27. Height adjusting screw |
| 22. Stitch length dial | 28. Upper looper |
| 23. Side cover | 29. Lower looper |

PARTS LIST

All parts listed may be obtained from your nearest dealer.

When ordering, please give:

1. The model and serial number of your machine, which you will find on the identification plate, at the back.
2. The part number and description.



Screw driver (large)
No. 1627

Spanner
No. 11449

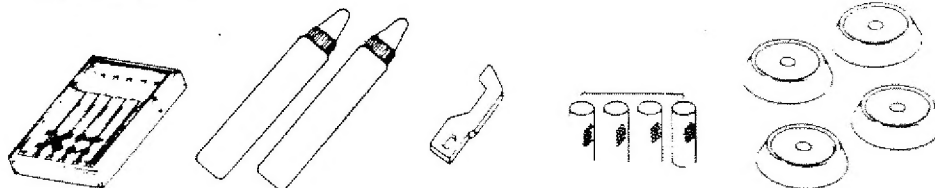
Brush
No. 11450

Tweezers
No. 11556

Detachable cord
guide
No. 11497

Screw driver (small)
No. 1628

Pentagonal screw
driver No. 11955



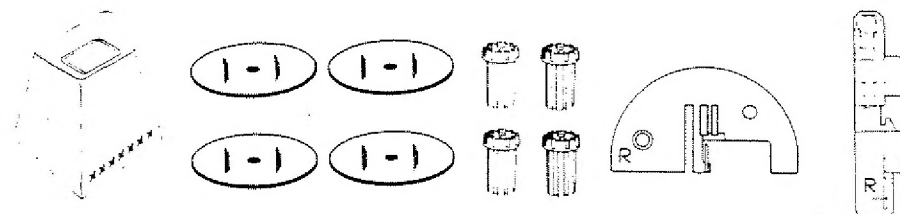
Needles
No. 11550

Oiler x 2
No. 1613

Moving cutter
No. 6754

Spool net x 4
No. 6758

Spool cap x 4
No. 11423



Machine cover
No. 11513

Extension plate x 4
No. 6106

Spool holder x 4
No. 11401

Needle plate for
narrow/rolled
hems
No. 6757

Presser foot for
narrow/rolled
hems
No. 11956

SETTING UP YOUR MACHINE

1. Set your machine on a sturdy, flat surface.
2. As your machine has been thoroughly oiled at the factory, be sure to wipe the needle plate area and bed plate carefully before sewing a garment. It is wise to practice on a scrap of fabric so any surplus oil is absorbed.

3. FOOT CONTROL

Push foot control plug into the connector socket at the bottom right-hand side of the machine.

4. POWER/LIGHT SWITCH

Your machine will not operate unless the power/light switch is turned on. This same switch controls both the machine power and sewing light. When leaving your machine unattended, the machine **MUST** be switched off or the plug removed from the socket-outlet.

When servicing the sewing machine, removing covers or changing lamps, the machine **MUST** be disconnected from the supply by removing the plug from the socket-outlet.

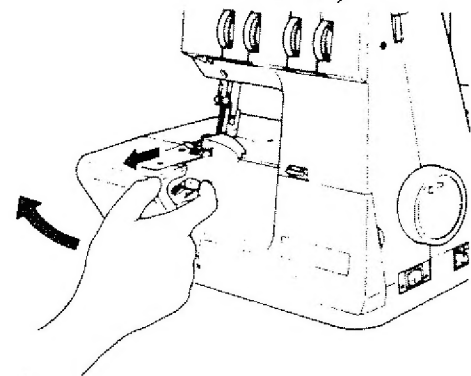
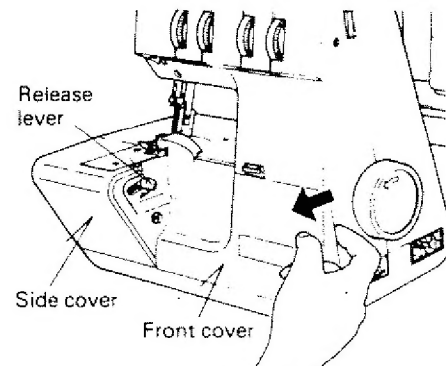
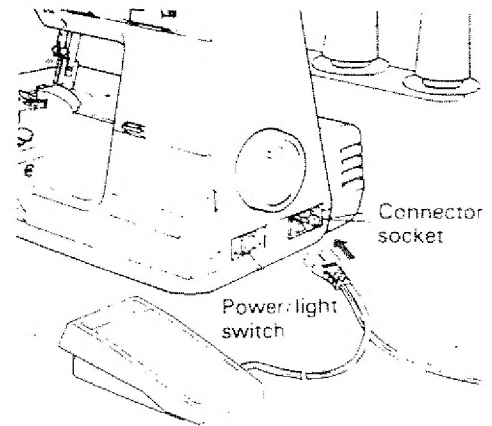
5. OPENING FRONT COVER

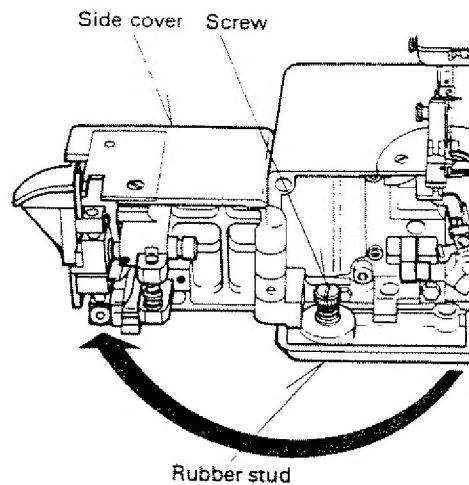
To open front cover, pull it towards you as illustrated.

It will latch automatically when closed.

6. OPENING AND CLOSING SIDE COVER

1. Raise presser foot by presser foot lever.
2. Pull release lever towards you.
3. To close side cover, just push it back.



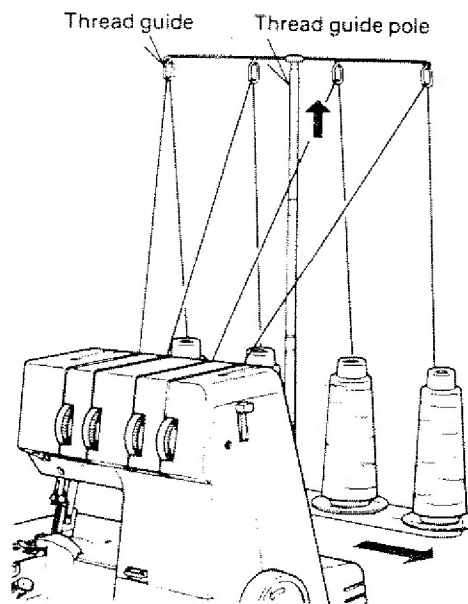


7. ADJUSTING MACHINE BALANCE

To compensate for any unevenness on your working surface, the machine is fitted with an adjustable rubber stud.

- (1) Push release lever towards you to open side cover.
- (2) Adjust the height of the rubber stud by turning the screw.

To lower the rubber stud, turn the screw anti-clockwise.



PREPARATION FOR THREADING THREAD STAND

Push the thread stand all the way to the right as the arrow indicates until it clicks.

To put it back in the position for storage with dust cover, push it back all the way to the left.

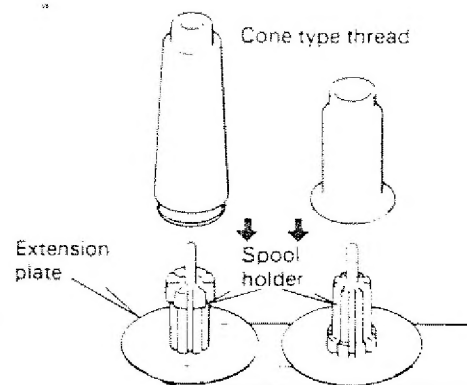
THREAD GUIDE POLE

Extend thread guide pole to its highest point. Place threads on spool pins and draw them through the guides from rear to front.

EXTENSION PLATES AND SPOOL HOLDERS

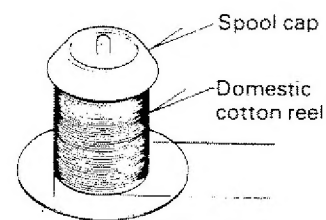
Place extension plates and spool holders over spool pins beforehand.

For large cone spools use the rubber spool holders with the wide end at the top, and for small ones, use the same rubber spool holders but with the narrow end at the top.



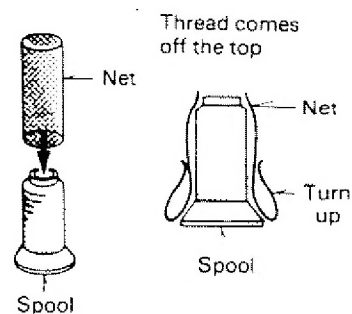
SPOOL CAPS

When using domestic cotton reels, place the reel directly on to the spool pin. Use the spool cap to keep the reel in place.

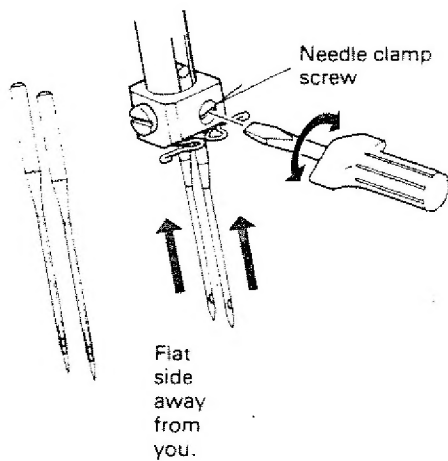


SPOOL NETS

Spools of polyester (filament) thread or bulk nylon thread are likely to work loose from the spool pin during sewing, causing tangling or irregular thread feeding. To prevent this, use the spool net provided to keep the spool in place as illustrated.



FITTING THE NEEDLE(S)



- Raise needle bar to its highest point by turning hand wheel towards you, but leave presser foot down.

Loosen needle clamp screw with small screwdriver to remove old needles. Place new needles with **FLAT SIDE AWAY FROM YOU**, into the groove of the needle bar making certain it is up as far as it will go. Tighten the needle clamp screw securely.

NEEDLE, THREAD AND FABRIC CHART

Use HA x 1 SP, HA x 1 (130/705H) Needles. (SHARP POINT)

FABRIC		THREAD	NEEDLE
COTTON LINEN	Light Weight: Organdie, Lawn, Gingham	Cotton No. 100	90 (14) for general sewing 75 (11) for light weight fabrics
	Heavy Weight: Oxford, Denim, Cotton Gabardine	Polyester No. 60-50 Cotton No. 60	
WOOL	Light Weight: Tropical, Wool, Poplin	Polyester No. 80 Cotton No. 60	
	Serge, Gabardine, Flannel	Polyester No. 80-60 Cotton No. 60	
	Heavy Weight: Velours, Camelhair, Astrakhan	Polyester No. 60-50 Cotton No. 60	
SYNTHETIC FIBRE	Light Weight: Georgette Crepe, Voile, Satin	Polyester No. 100-80 Cotton No. 120-80	
	Heavy Weight: Taffeta, Twills, Denim	Polyester No. 60 Cotton No. 60	
KNIT	Tricot	Polyester No. 80-60 Cotton No. 80-60	
	Jersey	Polyester No. 60-50 Cotton No. 60	
	Wool	Polyester No. 60-50 Bulk Nylon	

* Synthetic threads are recommended for ordinary overlocking. Polyester thread, for example is very useful for different types of fabric.

NOTE: Keep in mind that the lower and upper loopers will use about twice the amount of thread than the needle thread. When purchasing thread for sewing, therefore, especially if it is an unusual color, you should buy sufficient for your requirements.

2. STARTING TO SEW

THREADING YOUR MACHINE

Wrong threading may cause skipped stitches, breaking threads, or other problems.

Try to master the correct threading before moving on to test sewing.

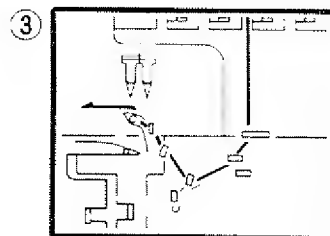
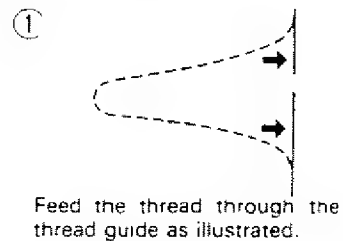
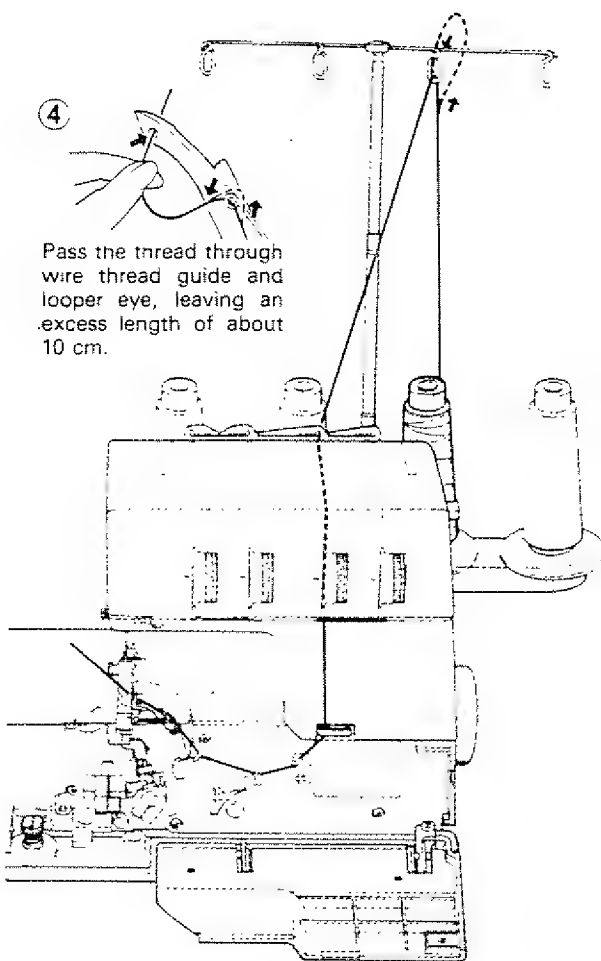
Threading must be carried out in the sequence of Upper Looper—Lower Looper—Needle.

To re-thread lower looper while sewing, remove thread from needle eye first, then re-thread the lower looper. This will prevent tangling.

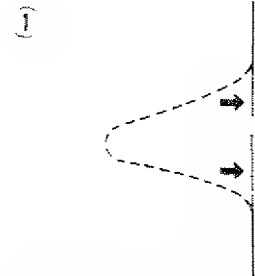
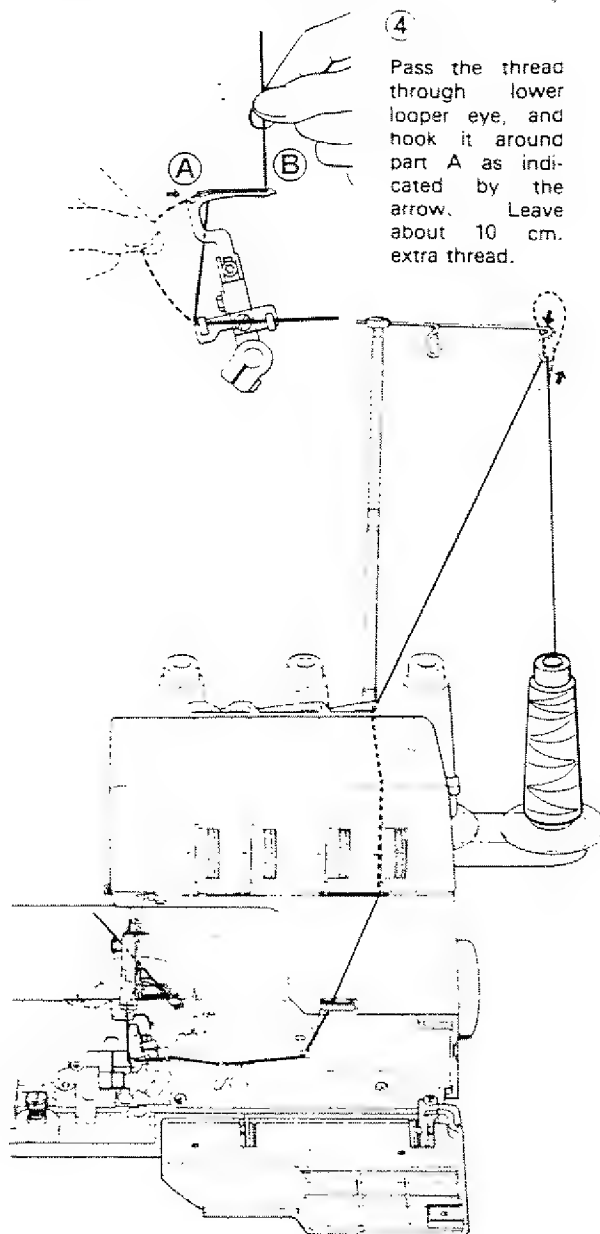
Open the front cover and the side cover beforehand.

Raise needle bar to its highest point by turning hand wheel towards you.

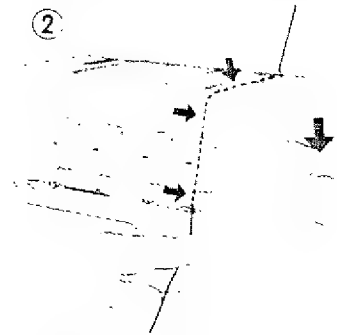
THREADING UPPER LOOPER



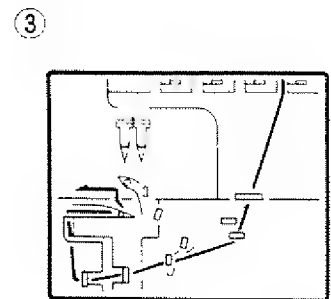
THREADING LOWER LOOPER



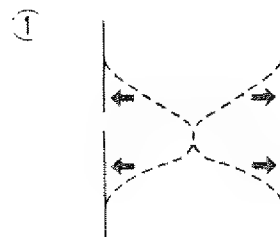
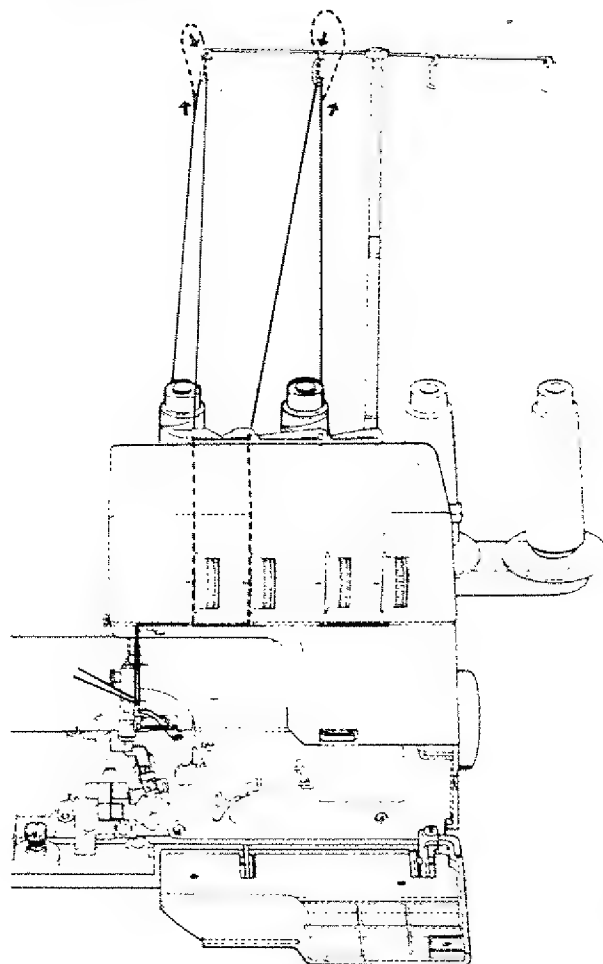
Feed the thread through the thread guide as illustrated.



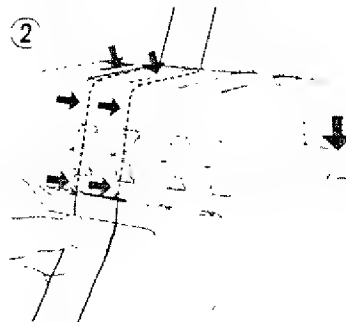
While pressing down and holding tension release lever, pull the lower thread through right-hand tension slot.



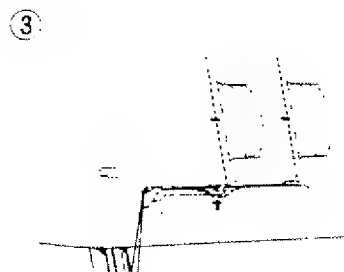
THREADING NEEDLES



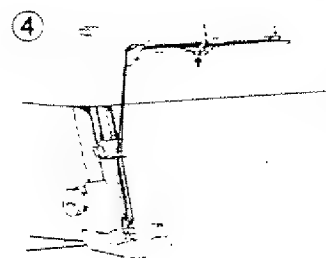
Feed the thread through the thread guide as illustrated.



While pressing down and holding tension release lever at its down position, draw the needle threads through left-hand tension slot.



Draw the thread through the thread guide as illustrated.



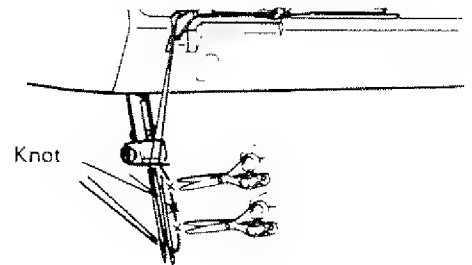
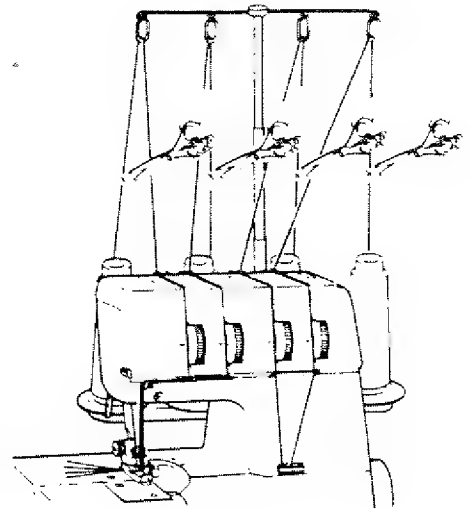
Thread the needles from front to back through needle eye, pull the threads towards the back passing along the right side of presser foot, leaving an extra length of about 10 cm.

HELPFUL HINTS

REPLACING THREAD SPOOLS

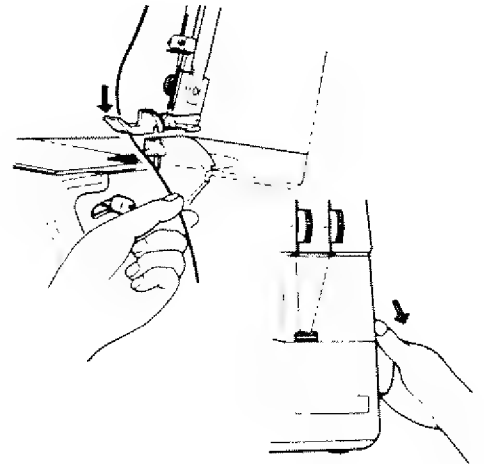
When replacing thread spools, the following steps may be helpful for quick changeover.

1. Cut off existing threads near the spools. Tie the cut ends thread from new spools.
2. Raise presser foot.
3. Lower needle bar to its bottom position by turning hand wheel away from you. Pressing down and holding tension release lever, carefully pull the existing looper threads until the connecting knots are under the presser foot. Stop pulling the needle thread when the knot approaches the needle eye, cut off the knot and thread the needle with new thread.



CUTTING NEEDLE THREAD

Frayed thread may make needle threading difficult. Draw the thread passing under the moving cutter and turn hand wheel towards you to obtain clear-cut end.



TESTING STITCH OVERLOCK STITCHES

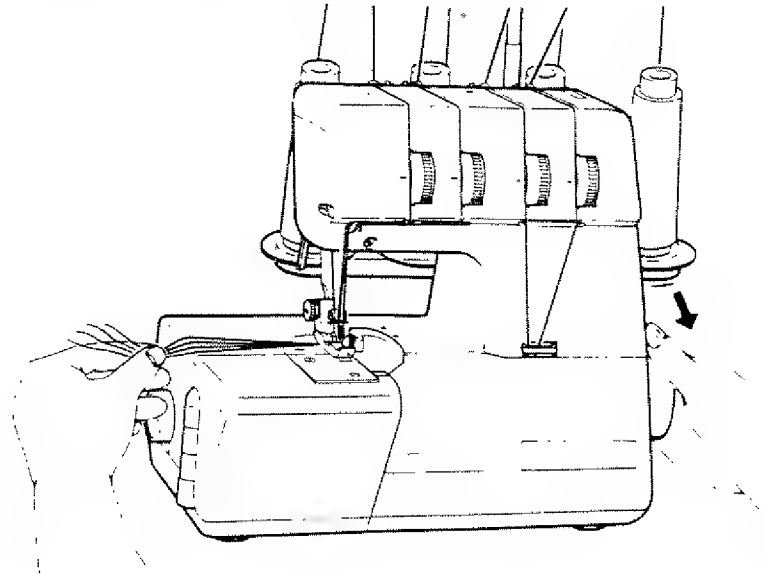


Fig. 1

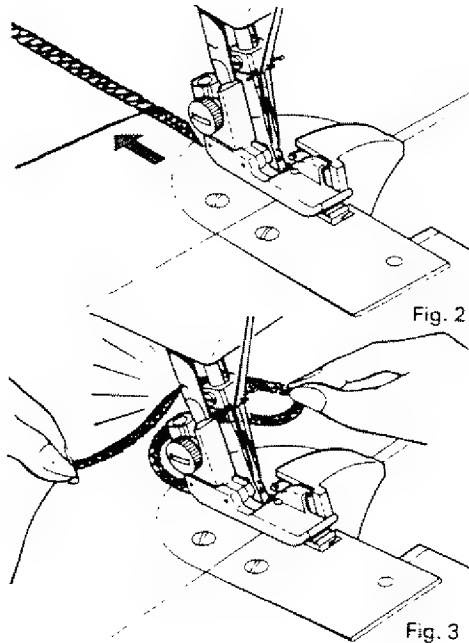


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

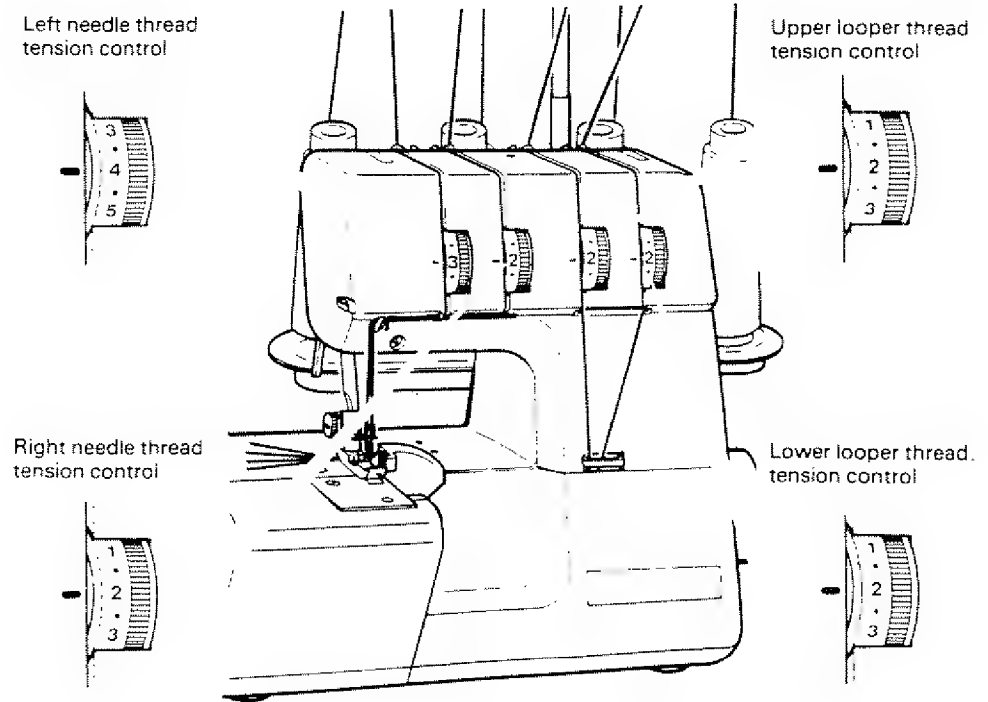
After threading is completed, use spare fabric that you plan to sew and test to sew in the following order.

1. Gently pulling all the threads to the left, lower the presser foot. Rotate the hand wheel towards you a few times to see if the lock stitches are properly formed.
2. Start the machine at low speed and feed in test fabric under the presser foot by slightly pushing it forward. (This can be done with the presser foot down on most fabrics except bulky materials.) Guide the fabric gently as machine automatically feeds the material.
3. Check thread tensions by test sewing on spare fabric.
4. At fabric end, keep running machine at low speed, gently pulling the fabric towards the back, until about 5 to 7 cm of extra lock stitches are produced without fabric. Cut at the center with scissors, or thread cutter on the presser bar.

ADJUSTING THREAD TENSIONS

Turning tension dial to a higher number gives a tighter thread tension. Turning tension dial to a lower number gives a looser thread tension. The higher the number, the tighter the tension.

Test each thread tension on a spare piece of the fabric you plan to use



The above tension settings are for general guidance.

A little fine tuning will improve your stitching in many cases.

Try test-sewing with a piece of fabric you are going to use and find the best tension settings.

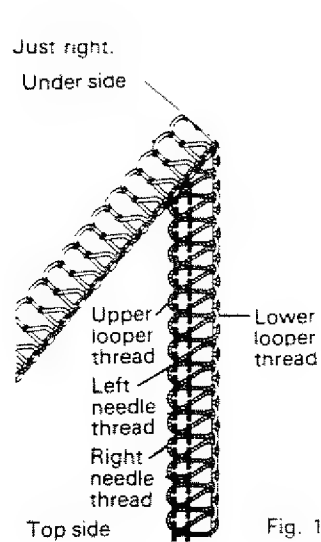


Fig. 1

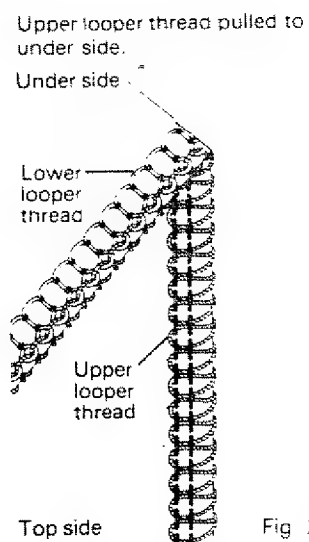


Fig. 2

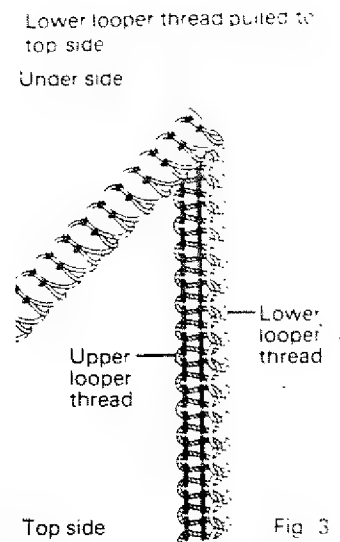


Fig. 3

Increase upper looper thread tension and/or decrease lower looper tension.

Increase lower looper thread tension and/or decrease upper looper tension.

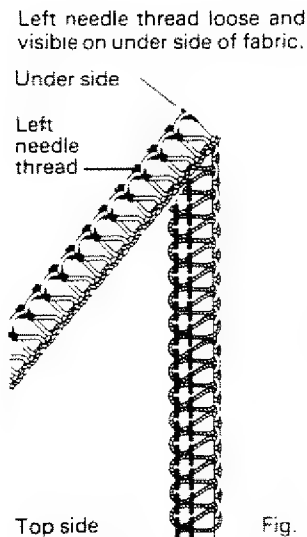


Fig. 4

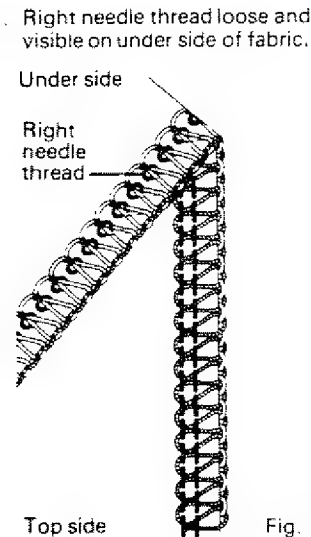


Fig. 5

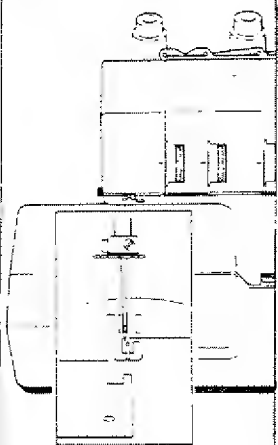
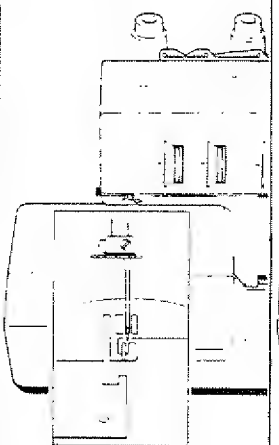
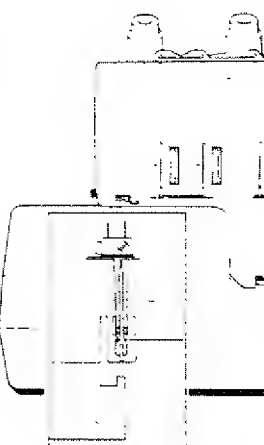
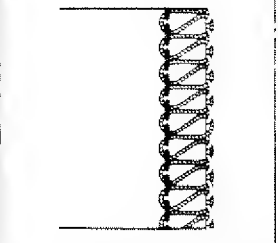
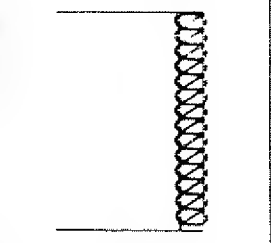
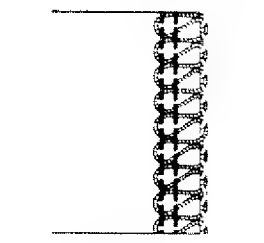
Increase left needle thread tension and/or decrease either or both looper threads.

Increase right needle thread tension.

THREE-THREAD OVERLOCK WITH ONE NEEDLE

In addition to the four-thread overlocking mainly featured on this machine, it is possible to produce simple three thread overlock seams by threading only ONE needle. Furthermore it is also possible to achieve two

different seam widths. By threading the LEFT needle only a width of 5 mm will be produced and by threading the RIGHT needle only a width of 2.8 mm will be produced (see diagrams below)

Number of threads	3 Threads		4 Threads (described previously)
Overedge width	5 mm	2.8 mm	5 mm
Needles:	Use left needle only	Right needle only	Two needles
Needle thread tension control(s)	3	2	3 2
			
			

ADJUSTING STITCH LENGTH

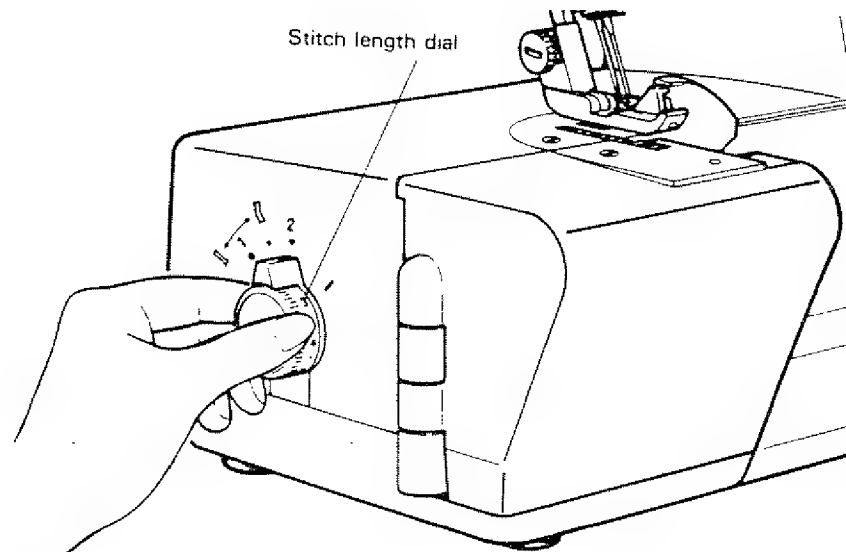
Turn the stitch length dial until the required length is at the guideline.

The higher the number, the longer the stitch.
This dial can adjust the stitch length from 1 to 5 mm.

RECOMMENDED STITCH LENGTH SETTING

Regular sewing	1 to 5 mm 3 mm (standard setting)
Narrow hem	1.5 to 2 mm
Rolled hem	1 to 2 mm

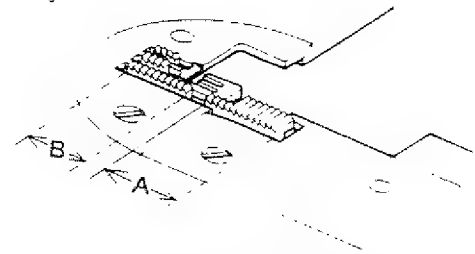
When sewing on 'stretch fabrics' or 'knits' it may be necessary to adjust the stitch length to different settings to those shown above. Because of the wide range of fabrics available, it is not possible to give specific settings. It is advisable to practice using various settings before sewing on the actual fabric.



DIFFERENTIAL FEED (Model 734D only)

The differential feed has two independent feed dogs, one front (A) and one rear (B).

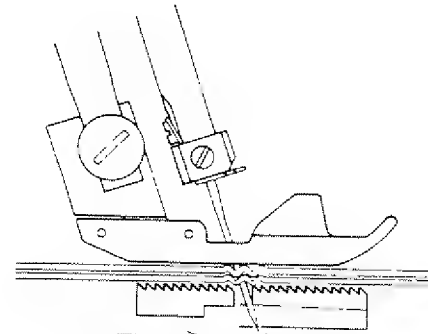
Each feed dog has an individual feed mechanism which enables the feeding of material at a different ratio.



Differential feed dogs

POSITIVE DIFFERENTIAL FEED

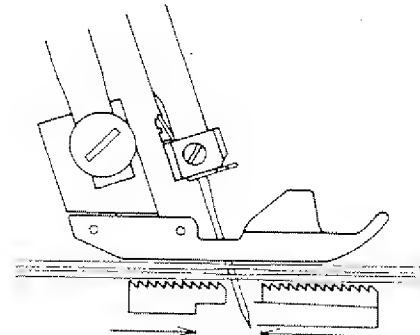
WHEN SET FOR POSITIVE DIFFERENTIAL FEED; the front feed dog (A) makes a longer stroke than the rear feed dog (B). This has the effect of accumulating material under the presser foot to offset the wavering on the fabric.



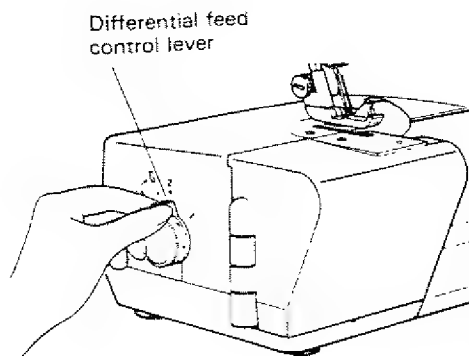
Positive differential feed

MINIMAL DIFFERENTIAL FEED

WHEN SET FOR MINIMAL DIFFERENTIAL FEED; the front feed dog (A) makes a shorter stroke than the rear feed dog (B). This has the effect of stretching material under the presser foot to offset the puckering on the fabric.



Minimal differential feed



SETTING DIFFERENTIAL FEED

Set by simply turning the differential feed control lever in the direction desired referring to the chart below.

The adjustment can be made between 0.7 (Minimal effect) and 2 (Positive effect). These settings give the best ratio of feeding.

For normal sewing, the lever should be set at 1.

The lever can be reset even while sewing.

When the differential feed control lever is set at its maximum of "2" and you attempt to reset the stitch length dial at more than "4", the lever returns to "1" automatically, this avoids jamming which may be caused by excessive material feeding.

EFFECT AND APPLICATION	TYPE OF FEEDING	SETTING	FEED RATIO REAR: FRONT
Waver-free seams, Gathering	Positive differential feed	1 - 2	
No differential feed	Neutral feed	1	
Pucker-free seams	Minimal differential feed	0.7 - 1	

AD.
WIC

Stitch
need
den
stan
too
gen
You
need
tab
four

CH
AN
NA

FIF
PC
FR
Du
ke
1
2

3
4

5

ADJUSTING OVERLOCK STITCH WIDTH

Stitch width can be adjusted by changing needle plate and presser foot. When first delivered your machine will be fitted with the standard 5.0mm needle plate and presser foot, which will be found suitable for most general overlocking requirements.

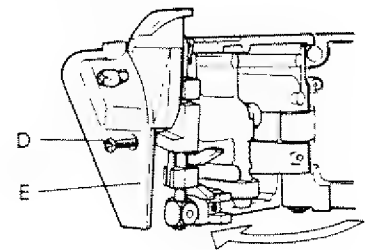
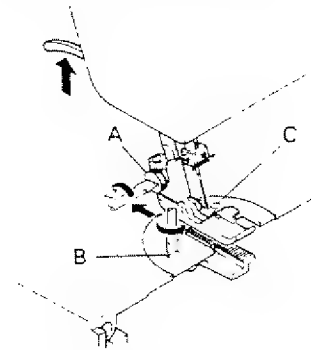
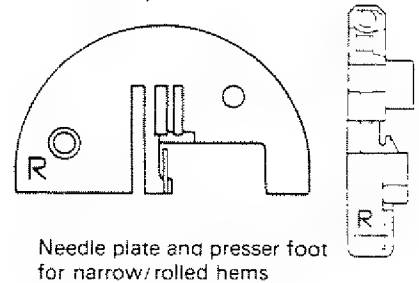
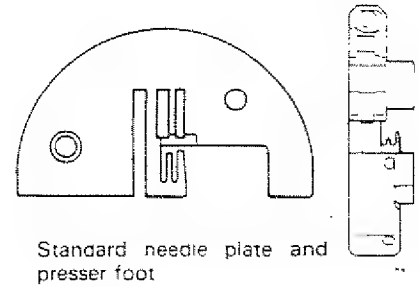
Your machine is also supplied with a set of needle plate and presser foot for narrow (about 2 mm) and rolled hems. These will be found in your accessory box.

CHANGING TO NEEDLE PLATE AND PRESSER FOOT FOR NARROW/ROLLED HEMS

FIRST DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SUPPLY BY REMOVING PLUG FROM SOCKET-OUTLET.

During the changing operation be careful to keep fingers away from both cutters.

1. Unthread machine.
2. Raise needles to its highest point by turning hand wheel towards you and also raise presser foot.
3. Open both front and side cover plates.
4. Loosen thumb screw(A) and remove presser foot in use. (Fig. 1)
5. Remove right needle and use left needle only.
6. Place presser foot for narrow/rolled hems and secure with thumb screw.
7. Take off needle plate in use by removing screw(B) and lifting plate up from guide pin(C). (Fig. 1)
8. Place needle plate for narrow/rolled hems into position and secure with screw(B).
9. Remove screw(D) and take off protection cover(E). (Fig. 2)



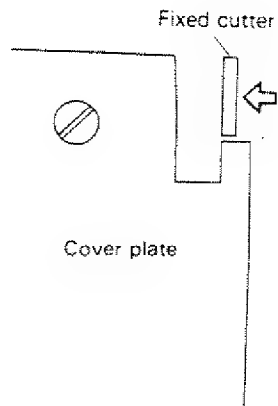


Fig. 3

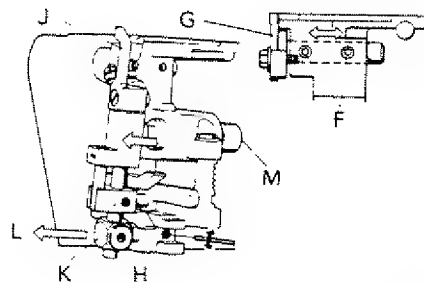


Fig. 4

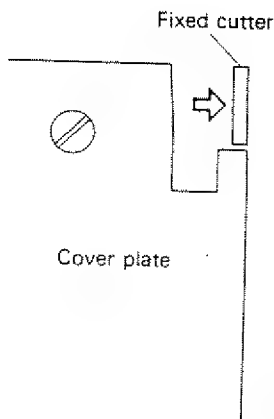




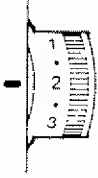
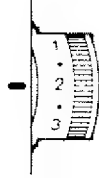

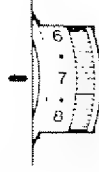
Fig. 5

10. Loosen screws(F) by hexagonal screw driver and align fixed cutter(G) so that fixed cutter(G) lines up with cover plate as shown in Fig. 3.
11. Make sure that the top of fixed cutter is aligned with cover plate surface and then tighten screws(F) securely.
12. Loosen screw(H) by hexagonal screw driver and moving cutter will be pulled by spring until it touches with fixed cutter(G). Tighten screw(H) while you pull bearing(K) in direction of arrow(L). Make sure there is no gap between two cutters. (Fig. 4)
13. Replace protection cover.

CHANGING TO STANDARD NEEDLE PLATE AND PRESSER FOOT

1. Remove presser foot and needle plate and replace standard ones.
2. Put right needle back into needle bar.
3. Remove screw(D) and take off protection cover(E).
4. Loosen screw(H) and slide moving cutter(J) by pushing shaft end (M), and then tighten screw(H) tentatively.
5. Loosen screw(F) and move fixed cutter (G) to align it with cover plate as shown in Fig. 5.
6. Tighten screws(F) securely while fixed cutter is held in parallel with cover plate surface.
7. Loosen screw(H) and moving cutter will be pulled by spring.
8. Tighten screw(H) while you pull bearing (K) in direction of arrow(L). Make sure there is no gap between two cutters.
9. Replace protection cover.

MACHINE ADJUSTMENT CHART FOR NARROW AND ROLLED HEMS

	Narrow overlock hems	Rolled hems
Needle plate and presser foot	Use needle plate and presser foot for narrow/rolled hems (see page 21).	
Stitch length	** 1.5 to 2	1 to 2
Needle	75 or 90 (11 or 14)	75 (11)
Thread for needle	Polyester, Nylon, Silk No. 50-100	Nylon No. 100
Upper looper	Polyester, Nylon, Silk No. 50-100	Bulk nylon (less stretchable)
Lower looper	Bulk nylon (less stretchable)	
*Thread tension control for needle		
Upper looper		
Lower looper		

* The best tensions for one fabric may not be correct for another. The required tensions depend upon stiffness and thickness of fabric, thread size and type. If necessary, readjust referring to the above tension balance.

** When overlocking fine, 'scarf-like' materials with narrow hem, set stitch length between 3 - 4 and decrease thread tensions slightly.

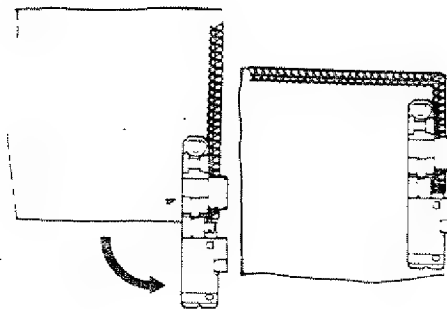


Fig. 1

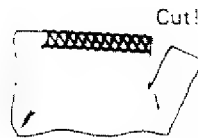


Fig. 2

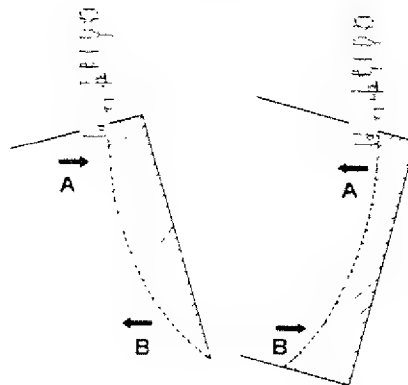
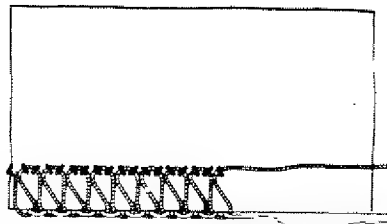


Fig. 3

Fig. 4



BASIC TECHNIQUES

TURNING OUTSIDE CORNERS WITHOUT CUTTING THREADS

1. When you reach the fabric edge, stop stitching with the needle above the fabric.
2. Raise the presser foot and gently pull on the thread chain from the needle plate and presser foot.
3. Turn the fabric, lower the presser foot and commence stitching in the new direction, Fig. 1.

NOTE: When overlocking and trimming at the same time, cut the fabric along the new stitching line for about 3 cm, before turning the fabric, Fig. 2.

TURNING CURVED EDGES

For inside curves, guide fabric gently with trimming line of the fabric under the right front of the presser foot (or a little to the left), applying pressure at point A in the direction of the arrow with your left hand, and at the same time applying a little opposite pressure at point B with your right hand, Fig. 3.

For outside curves place under the presser foot in a similar manner but applying the pressure in the opposite directions, Fig. 4.

REMOVING STITCHES FROM SEWN FABRIC

To remove stitches already sewn, snip off needle thread(s) at intervals and pull out looper thread(s).

CORDED OVERLOCK

Corded overlock can be used to strengthen shoulder, sleeve or side seams when joining or making up knitted garments. As a decorative feature you can use knitting yarn of contrasting colours to further enhance your garment. Your Superlock is equipped with a presser foot which has been designed to feed your cord or yarn to the left of the safety stitch or to the right. Follow instructions as follows:

1. Snap the detachable cord guide, No. 11947, in your accessory set onto the thread guide pole (Fig. 1).
2. Place a "filler" cord, such as a crochet cotton, gimp, wool, knitting yarn, or shirring elastic at the rear of the machine spool pin. Pass the cord through the cord guides (1) and (2) and then through the left needle thread guide (3). See Fig. 1.
3. Insert the cord through either the front or rear hole (according to the operation, see diagrams Figures 2 and 3), in the presser foot and pass it under and to the rear of the foot.
4. Place the material to be sewn as normal. Start at slow speed observing if cord is feeding correctly and increase speed as needed.

FOR JOINING SHOULDERS OR SLEEVES, pass the cord through the front hole, ensuring that it is fixed between the left and right needle threads as it is guided through the front hole (Fig. 2).

FOR JOINING SIDE SEAMS, pass the cord through the rear hole, ensuring it is positioned to the right needle thread. (Fig. 3).

FOR DECORATIVE EFFECTS, you may pass contrasting colours either through the front or rear hole or if you desire, pass cord or yarn through each hole.

DECORATIVE EFFECTS

In addition to normal overlocking which is fully described in this instruction book, your machine can also be used for decorative applications such as pin-tucking or making lengths of decorative braid—see below.

Pin-tucking—using three threads

Fold fabric along a line to be pin-tucked and overlock sew along the folded edge, making sure not to cut into the folded edge of the fabric. Pull ends of threads to the underside and press.

Making decorative braid—using three threads

Overlock sew over a cord or braid, holding it carefully with both hands.

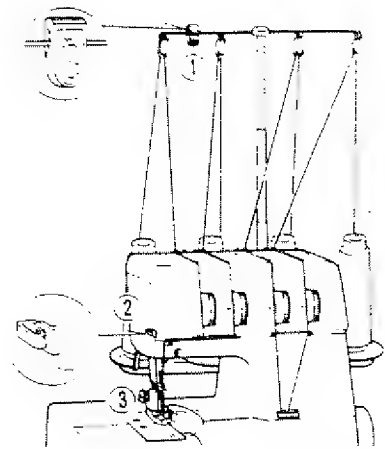


Fig. 1

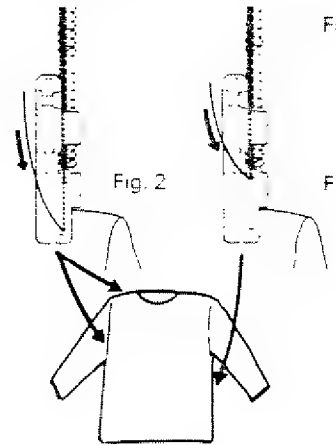
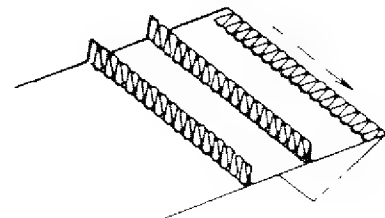


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



NARROW AND ROLLED HEMS

Narrow and rolled hems are ideal for use on thin materials such as georgette crepe, crepe de chine, silk etc.

A narrow hem is formed by overlocking the fabric edge about 2 mm in width, as shown in Fig. 1.

A rolled hem is formed by adjusting the thread tensions so that the fabric is overlocked, folded under and secured as shown in Fig. 2.

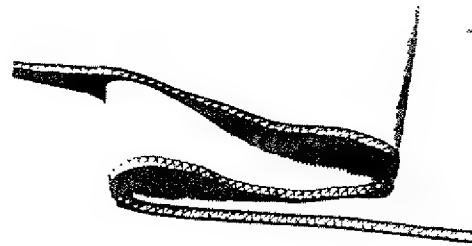
In addition to the above hems, a very pleasing shell hem can be produced, particularly when sewing on fine 'scarflike' materials, as shown in Fig. 3.

In view of the nature of these hems, they are unsuitable for use on 'hard' or 'heavy' materials.

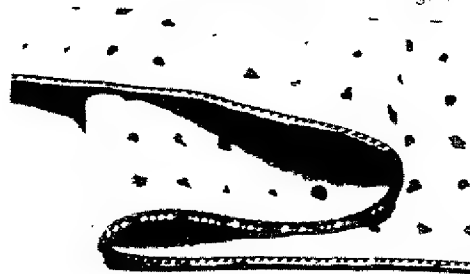
To make these hems proceed as follows:—

1. Remove right needle and use left needle only.
2. Fit the special needle plate and presser foot supplied in the accessory box (page 21).
3. Use the appropriate size and type of thread as suggested in the chart on page 23.
4. Thread tensions for these types of hems will differ from normal overlocking, particularly with different types of fabric. Study the recommendations in the chart and adjust the tension controls accordingly.
5. Stitch length should normally be between 1 - 2.
6. Always test the stitch and tension settings on a spare piece of the fabric you intend using, before starting to sew the actual garment.

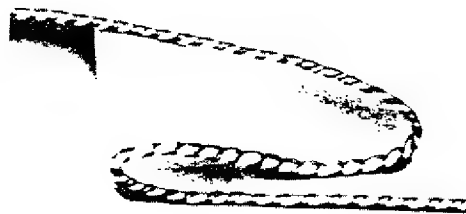
A narrow rolled hem is no problem when fabrics are prewashed. With prewashing you will not have to worry about dimensional changes or shrinking, or rough out-side edges as will occur on starched or stiff materials.



Narrow hem Fig. 1



Rolled hem Fig. 2



Shell hem Fig. 3

DIFFERENTIAL FEED APPLICATIONS (Model 734D only)

On an overlock machine with no differential feed feature, puckering and wavering are always unavoidable on some materials.

For example, woven fabrics tend to contract when sewn. On the other hand, knit fabrics tend to stretch when sewn.

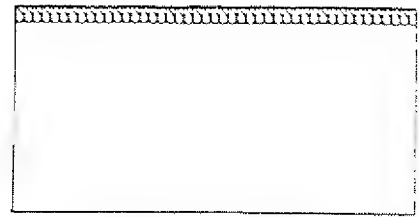
Differential feed is designed to minimize puckering and wavering.

It is also very effective for gathering.

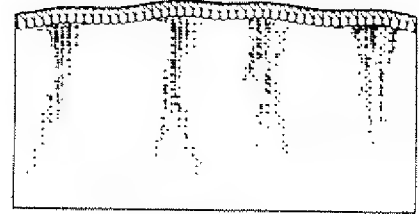
1. Puckering

Puckering tends to occur on woven or sheer fabrics.

To obtain pucker-free seams, set the adjustment lever at less than 1.



Pucker or waver-free seams

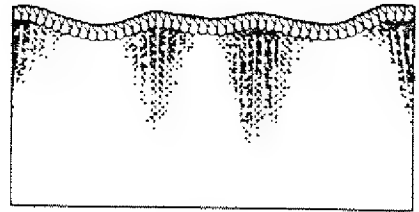


Puckering

2. Wavering

Wavering tends to occur on knitted or stretchable fabrics.

To obtain waver-free seams, set the control lever at more than 1.

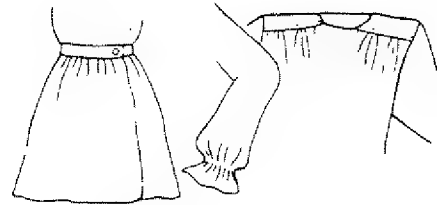


Wavering

3. Gathering

Differential feed makes gathering easier. Use it on waistlines, sleeve heads, sleeve bottoms and ruffles, etc.

Set the control lever between 1.5 and 2 to obtain the best gathering effect for your use.



IMPORTANT

The exact adjustment depends on the thickness and elasticity of fabric. Even the stitch length can influence the setting. The longer the stitches, the more the fabric is contracted.

Always do a test run with a piece of actual fabric you use and find the best settings.

3. CARING FOR YOUR MACHINE

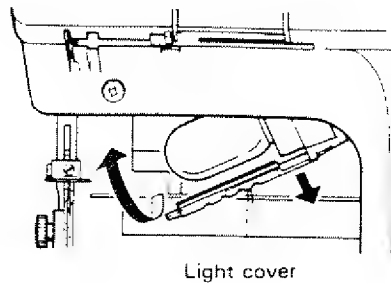
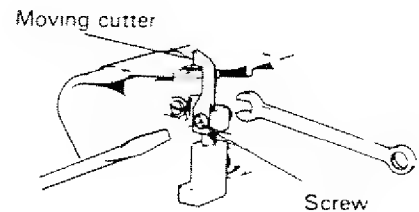
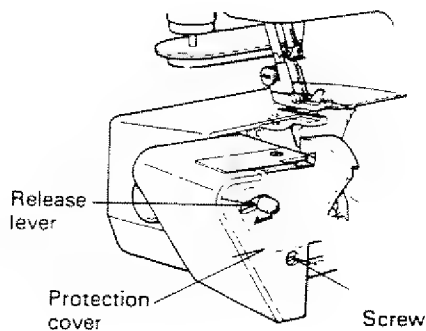
REPLACING MOVING CUTTER

Replace a moving cutter if it becomes blunt as follows. A spare cutter will be found in your accessories.

NOTE: You should not need to replace fixed cutter, which is made of a special hard alloy material.

FIRST REMOVE THE POWER PLUG FROM THE SUPPLY SOCKET-OUTLET.

1. Open side cover and loosen screw from protection cover. Take out protection cover.
2. Loosen screw and take out moving cutter.
3. Set replacement cutter in position and secure it with screw and nut.
4. Replace protection cover.



CHANGING LIGHT BULB

The sewing light is located under the machine arm, as shown.

DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM THE POWER SUPPLY BY REMOVING PLUG FROM SOCKET-OUTLET.

DO NOT REPLACE BULB OF MORE THAN 15 WATTS MAX.

To change bulb, pull down light cover, push the bulb in slightly and turn clockwise. Remove it from socket. Push in new bulb and turn counter-clockwise. Push up light cover.

CLEANING AND OILING

To keep the machine running smoothly, keep it clean and lubricated at all times.

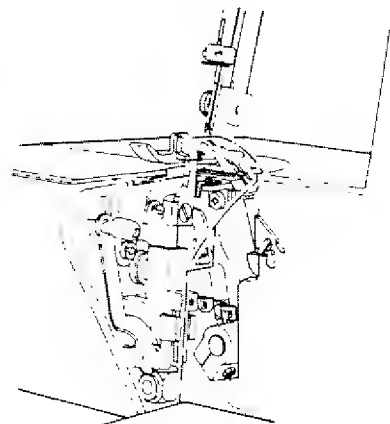
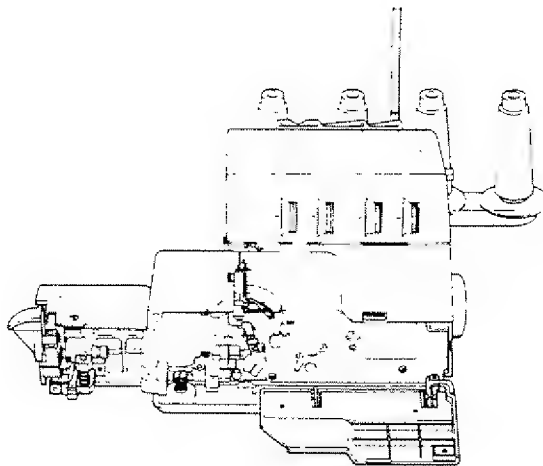
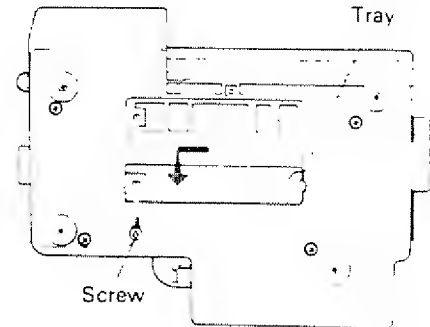
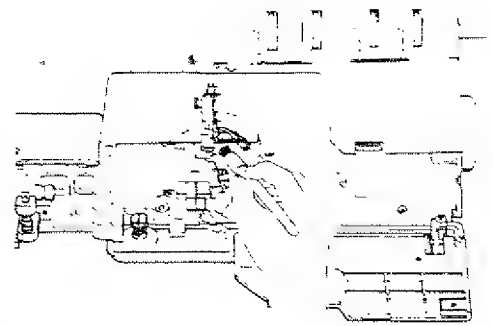
FIRST DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SUPPLY BY REMOVING PLUG FROM SOCKET-OUTLET.

1. Open both front and side covers. Using the brush provided, remove dust and lint that have accumulated.
2. Lay the machine on its back and remove the lint tray by undoing the single securing screw.

Using the brush provided, remove any dust and lint that may have accumulated in the tray and bottom of the machine.

Replace the tray and secure by re-tightening the screw.

3. Apply a few drops of oil to the points indicated by arrows.
4. Wipe off any stains with a soft cloth.



4. CHECKING PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Irregular Stitches	Incorrect Thread Tension(s). Incorrect size Needle. Improper Threading. Pulling Fabric. Loose Presser Foot.	Reset Thread Tension(s). Choose correct size Needle for Thread and Fabric. Re-thread Machine. Do not pull Fabric; guide it gently. Reset Presser Foot.
Breaking Needle	Pulling Fabric. Incorrect size Needle. Incorrect setting of Needle. Loose Presser Foot.	Do not pull Fabric; guide it gently. Choose correct size Needle for Thread and Fabric. Reset Needle. Reset Presser Foot.
Puckering	Incorrect Thread Tension(s). Bent or blunt Needle. Differential feed is set incorrectly.	Reset Thread tension(s). Insert new Needle. Set it at less than 1.
Wavering	Differential feed is set incorrectly.	Set it at 1 or at more than 1 for knitted fabrics.
Skipping Stitches	Improper Threading. Incorrect size Needle. Bent or blunt Needle. Incorrect setting of Needle.	Re-thread Machine. Choose correct size Needle for Thread and Fabric. Insert new Needle. Reset Needle.
Breaking Threads	Improper Threading. Bent needle. Thread Tension(s) too tight. Incorrect setting of Needle. Thread Spool tangled. Thread Guide Pole not extended.	Re-thread Machine. Insert new Needle. Reset Thread Tension(s). Reset Needle. Reset Spool properly. Fully extend Guide Pole..

SPECIFICATION OF MACHINE

ITEM	SPECIFICATION
Number of threads	4 or 3 threads
overedge stitch width	5 mm (left needle) and 2.8 mm (right needle)
Needle	HA × 1 SP, HA × 1 (130/705 H)
Stitch length	1 — 5 mm
Stitching speed	Up to 1500 stitches per minute
Dimensions	325 mm (W) × 260 mm (D) × 290 mm (H)
Weight	9.5 Kg

5. OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE FOR YOUR SUPERLOCK

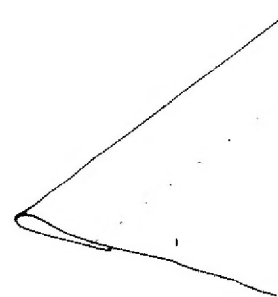
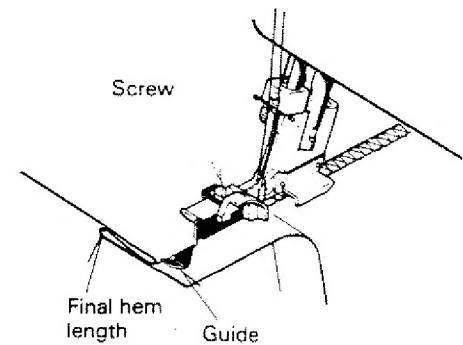
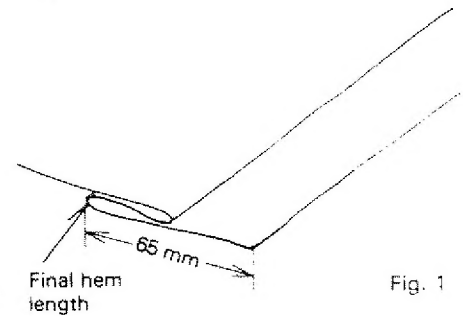
BLIND HEM FOOT

Blind hem feet are obtainable as an optional extra and are available in two sizes. Part No. 6803 (0.5) for fine/medium fabrics and Part No. 6804 (1.0) for medium/heavy fabrics.

Fit the appropriate foot.
Set the stitch length 4 - 5.

Now proceed as follows:

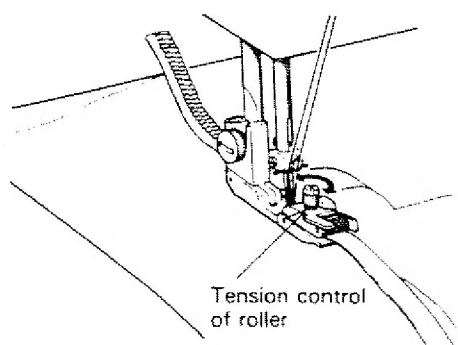
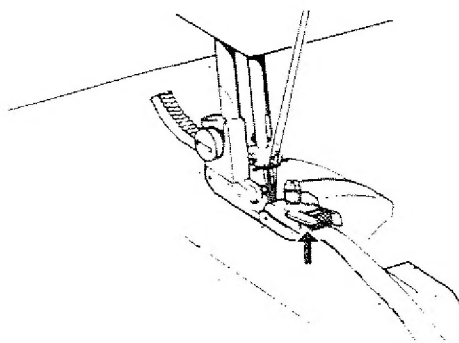
1. Turn up the hem to the required depth and press. Fold the hem back against the 'right' side of the garment, creating a 'soft' fold on the 'wrong' side of the fabric - see Fig. 1.
2. Place fabric under the presser foot with the 'wrong' side uppermost. Feed the folded edge through the guide in the front of the foot and lower the presser foot lever. Try a stitch (or several stitches) on a spare piece of the actual fabric, and adjust the guide so that the needle just catches the fold. Adjust the guide by means of the small screw on the top of the foot - see Fig. 2.
3. When correctly set, sew the hem. The outside edge will be cut away by the machine - see also Fig. 2. After completion, open out and press again. The stitches should be almost invisible on the 'right' of the fabric - see Fig. 3.



ELASTIC FOOT

An elastic foot is available as an optional extra. This foot will guide your elastic and at the same time apply pressure to the elastic with our specially designed tension controlled roller, allowing you to control the elasticity while sewing.

Instructions for special elastic foot:
(Part No. 6805)



1. Replace regular foot with special foot.
2. Set stitch length at about 4.
3. Slightly raise the roller portion of the foot and insert elastic tape between the roller and the lower support bar as illustrated, until the edge of elastic reaches the feed dog teeth.
4. Sew the elastic tape for about one inch or more to confirm if the tape is properly sewn.
5. Insert the fabric under the foot and sew together with the elastic tape.
6. Check the stitches to make sure they are proper and adjust tension (tighter) if necessary.
7. Adjust the tension control of the roller so that the desired finish can be obtained.
 - a. Tighter tension of the roller gives more elasticity of the fabric after it is sewn.
 - b. Weaker tension of the roller gives less elasticity of the fabric.

CAUTION: In the case a blind hem foot, or an elastic foot is set on the presser bar, the following care must be exercised when you are going to open machine side cover.

- (1) Lower needle bar to the bottom position, by turning hand wheel towards you by hand.
- (2) Raise presser foot. Lift up and hold front edge of the foot with a finger, and open the machine side cover.

PIPING FOOT

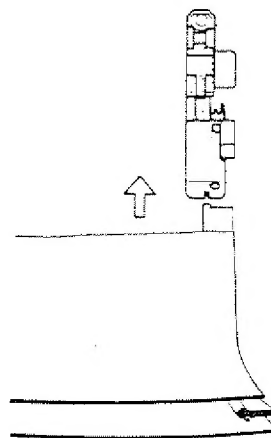
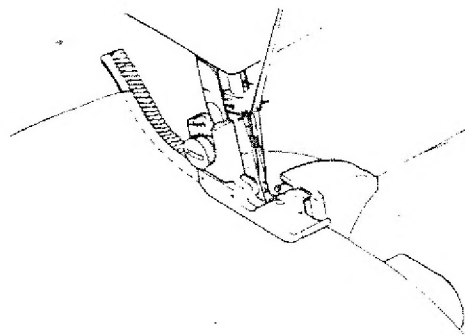
Instructions for special piping foot:
(Part No. 11658)

Prepare a piece of ready-made piping (corded bias fold tape).

Place folded piping between seam edges with fold extending beyond seam line towards garment. Pin or baste, and stitch the seam.

Braid or ribbon may also be used, either flat or folded braid can be used in straight seams.

Use for decorating edges of collars, cuffs, pockets, etc.



THESE ACCESSORIES ARE AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DEALER

OR

White Sewing Machine Co.,
11760 Berea Road
Cleveland OH
U.S.A. 44111
1470 Birchmount Road
Scarborough, Ontario
Canada MIP 2G1